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University of Illinois Library

JUN -2 1971



694 names

## To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

THE undersigned, belonging to the several trades and professions concerned in the various branches of printing and publishing, respectfully present the following facts and considerations, which they deem alike interesting to themselves and the community, and which they pray may be duly considered in the adjustment of the tariff, which is in contemplation during your present session, and the action of Congress upon the proposed law of international copy right.

In fixing the duties upon foreign books, your memorialists presume that regard will be had 1st to the revenue to be acquired; 2d, the protection of the various arts and trades, dependent upon their production; 3d, the effect that may follow, considering books as instruments for the diffusion of knowledge.

It is believed that the law previous to the compromise act, was framed with a wise reference to these several points. By this, every foreign book in English, weighing one pound, paid a duty of thirty cents, if bound, and twenty-six cents if unbound; books in modern foreign languages and those printed prior to 1775, paid four cents the volume; those imported for the libraries of literary institutions, were free. By the compromise act, a new system is substituted, and, after June next, an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. is to take the place of the specific duty.

The material point to which your memorialists ask attention, is the *ad valorem* principle, which they believe to be generally questionable, and, in reference to the subject now under consideration, particularly open to objection.

In respect to most merchandize, there is an established relation between the cost of the materials with the labor requisite to produce them, and their value; thus affording a guide, as well to their purchase and sale, as to their appraisal. But it is otherwise with books. The character of the authors; the prevalent taste of the day; the number of copies printed in an edition, and whether printed from moveable types, or from stereotype plates—are all circumstances operating in a peculiar manner, or a peculiar degree, to affect their value. No person can determine, therefore, from inspection, nor indeed without knowledge on all these points, what the value of an invoice of books may be. It is believed that this uncertainty will be the ambush in which fraud may be concealed under an *ad valorem* duty; and that fraud may often be suspected or imputed, where none is designed. At all events, there must be uncertainty and fluctuation, alike vexatious to the trade and the custom house.

But a more important consideration is this. In the cost of a book, the composition, or setting up of the types, is a material item, forming about twenty-five per cent. of the whole expense. Yet when this composition is once done, or when a work is stereotyped, any number of copies may be thrown off. Now, if an *ad valorem* duty is imposed, your memorialists apprehend that most books imported from England, will come at a slight advance upon the cost of paper and press work only. The publisher has but to assume that the types are set up, or the stereotype plates cast, with reference to the English market—that what comes here is contingent and accidental, and, therefore, in estimating it, the expense of the press work and paper only, is to be regarded. It is a matter well understood that editions have been actually struck off, for the American market, the sale being made with reference to such calculations as these. To carry the system into complete effect the London publishers have but to establish branches of their houses in our principal cities, and consign to them, and to be sold for their account, any portion of their publications, and run them into the

country, upon this deceptive principle of valuation. The difficulty of correcting such abuses can easily be conceived, by referring to the uncertainty, which necessarily belongs to all valuation of this species of property.

The advantages of the *pound duty*, are its convenience, its certainty, its uniformity, and its favorable operation upon the American press. In this country we produce few books of great extent or expense. We have not the market to absorb, nor the capital to risk upon, such publications. A very large share of our books are of the cheaper kinds, and designed for popular use. It is to this species of publishing, that the American book trade is chiefly devoted. It is desirable, then, as a means of protection to the industry engaged in it, to diminish the sale of cheap English books. The pound duty upon this class of publications is often over fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, while, on more costly publications, it is from ten to fifteen per cent. only. As a general rule, the duty referred to, on books, was moderate, yet in its form it was favorable to the actual state of the American book manufacture, by affording it some protection; it laid a light tax on costly works, not likely to be republished here, and, therefore, not conflicting with our trade; and imposed a heavier duty on those which would come in competition with our productions. It is not easy to conceive of a system better devised to secure all the revenue that can be derived from this source; to encourage our own industry; and to favor the cause of knowledge and science.

While, therefore, the policy of the former law seems to be recommended by obvious and cogent reasons, your memorialists are unable to discover any advantages that could accrue from a change in that system. An adherence to an *ad valorem* duty could not benefit the revenue, while it would prove ruinous to many of your memorialists, and injurious to the public, by forcing out of the trade a considerable amount of capital now actively engaged in the circulation of useful knowledge. It would introduce English editions of many books, sufficient to discourage and prevent their republication here; these would be higher in price than American reprints, and thus a double injury would be inflicted on the community.

Your memorialists would therefore earnestly request that the pound duty may be restored; but they desire slight modifications of the old law, and therefore pray that the following rates upon foreign books, prints, and types, may be established:—

Thirty cents per lb. on bound books in English.

Twenty six cents per lb. on unbound books in English.

Fifteen cents a pound on all bound books in Latin and Greek, printed subsequent to the beginning of the year 1800.

Thirteen cents on those which are unbound.

Four cents a volume on all books printed prior to 1800.

On all books in modern foreign languages, four cents a volume.

On sheet music, one cent and a half a page.

On all engravings and lithographs, twenty cents each.

On all types and stereotype plates, twenty cents per pound.

There is another topic on which your memorialists beg leave to offer a few suggestions, which are rendered pertinent by the fact that the subject is now before Congress. We refer to an international copy right law, which is urged on the ground of justice to authors, and encouragement of a national literature. We are far from disregarding these considerations; but

Charles Sumner Esq. Sen. Sec.

Heaven preserve us from any

determination upon the tariff, which will interfere in the



we apprehend that a view of the whole subject will lead to conclusions adverse to the proposed law.

As it respects justice to authors, we readily admit that a man is entitled to the fruits of his labor, physical or mental; but what these fruits shall be, must be determined by a regard to the general good. This last, indeed, furnishes the controlling rule in legislation. The copy right law, the patent law, is established, not merely or mainly as an act of justice to authors, or inventors, but as a means of benefitting the public, by presenting the stimulus of compensation to literary and inventive talent. Policy, then, or national justice, takes the lead, and equity enforces the reward which the law itself has promised. The argument of justice to authors, in favor of an international copy right law, is valid only so far as it may coincide with the good of the whole, till such a law is established. The whole question prior to its passage is, practically, one of policy, and, as presented to an American Congress, is simply this—will it benefit the nation, all things considered?

To determine this, let us look at our position. In two respects it is peculiar. In the first place we are remote from the great seat and centre of civilization—yet we have the same language as that of the leading empire of the world. All the riches of English literature are, therefore, ours. English authorship comes free as the vital air, untaxed, unhindered, even by the necessity of translation, into our country: and the question is, shall we tax it, and thus interpose a barrier to the circulation of intellectual and moral light? Shall we build up a dam, to obstruct the flow of the rivers of knowledge? In the second place, our institutions are based upon the people, and at once presume upon and require, the diffusion of knowledge and instruction, over the whole mass. A regard to these two points, it would seem, should decide the question at issue.

The argument in favor of the proposed law, is briefly this: let English authors come here, and obtain copy rights upon their books: this will impose upon them a tax, and increase their cost some five-and-twenty per cent. Thus burthened, their circulation will be diminished, and the field afforded to American authors, will be to a corresponding extent, enlarged. This we believe to be the whole ground.

It will be perceived, then, that the very argument involves the idea of excluding, more or less, the fruits of British talent and genius. We know that a compensation is promised, but is not this illusory? What is it we would exclude? What is it we would bar out from our country? At no period of the world, has any nation presented such a mental and moral harvest, as is afforded at the present day by the British press. Not only are its productions more abundant and varied, but more enriched with genius and skill than at any former period. The power of talent now devoted to literature in England, surpasses that of any other age: besides which, all the graphic arts of illustration and embellishment, with many new inventions and ingenious improvements in printing, are drawn into this great partnership of mind. Shall we refuse to gather the share of this harvest which providence and our position, make our own? The English language is our mother tongue; England is the land of our fathers' nativity; by virtue of these conditions, it is our birthright to breathe, unquestioned, the atmosphere of English mind and genius. The argument of justice, on the part of her authors, is not to supersede the argument of justice to our country: and is justice to our country compatible with the surrender of so great a privilege?

But it is said that our own authors, our own American press, will fill the vacuum created by a tax upon English authorship, and thus make compensation to the country. The time may come when this will be true; but at present we believe it is not our policy to seek to rival the luxurious press of London. The present mission of American authors, and of the Ameri-

can press is to diffuse knowledge: to adapt light to the people, and bring it in at the windows of every house and home, and make it burn in every American bosom. The policy of Europe is to make the light of science shine brightly in certain focal points—as the university and the institute: ours should be to make this light free and universal as the sunshine of heaven. Their policy seeks to make literature and literary institutions the pillars of monarchical government; ours to fortify and perpetuate freedom, by basing our institutions upon the intelligence of the people.

This great work of popularising knowledge, together with the development of our own resources historical, social, and political—offers, as we conceive, an ample, attractive and useful field to American authors. In books for education, for the training of youth, for the inculcation of morals, we already surpass other nations; and in these useful walks of literature, our authors have been fairly paid. Hitherto they have been able freely to use English books, in preparing their own; it is a point for them to consider how much their resources will be diminished, if the shield of copy right is thrown over all future English productions. It is a question for the national legislature to consider how much the diffusion of knowledge—how much the cause of education will be hindered, by the drying up of such fountains of light.

We would also suggest another point of vital import. If English authors obtain copy rights upon their works here, and our markets are supplied with them, it is apparent that, having no power to adapt them to our wants, our institutions and our state of society, we must permit their circulation as they are. We shall thus have a London literature forced upon us, at once driving our own out of the field, and subjecting the community to its influence. So long as we have power over it—so long as we can shape it as may suit our taste and condition, we have nothing to fear; but when this privilege is taken away, and the vast preponderance of British capital has driven our own out of the trade, shall we not have in our bosom a power at war with our institutions, and dangerous to our prosperity? Is it not safer and better to let in this literature freely, but subject it to the moulding of our wants and wishes, rather than to give it an ascendancy, and entrench it behind the inviolable privilege of copy right?

While, therefore, we oppose a law of international copy right, we beg not to be deemed indifferent to the claims of authors, or insensible to the importance of a national literature; but we suggest that we cannot yet enter into rivalry with Europe in the higher walks of authorship; and that the proper national literature of a country like ours, is that which seeks as its great aim, the instruction of the people. We conceive this to be the tendency of the present system of things—and we hope and trust we shall not speedily or thoughtlessly enter upon the experiment of change.

There are other, and still more palpable objections to the proposed law. If unrestricted, every English book may come here under its shelter, and these United States, may, in this respect, be made completely tributary to England, so far as her authors and her publishers chose. In this condition of things, our entire country would be as much a market secured to the London publisher, and the English author, as Scotland or Ireland: a portion of every edition would be sent here, and this may, if the publishers so decree, constitute our only supply. We should not merely give them copyright, but the manufacturing of all new English books. Should the privilege of copy right be restricted to books issued by American publishers, and printed on American types and paper—the evils would be less: but even then, we conceive that difficulties exist. In any event, a law, such as is proposed, cannot be reciprocal—for England has ten authors where we have one, and, if adopted, the results would be ten to one against us.

We abstain from urging further arguments, and



close by presenting an estimate of the various interests in the United States, concerned in the questions, herewith presented to your consideration.

| EMPLOYMENTS, &c.                                                          | No. of persons employed. | Amount of business annually. | No. of books, &c. annually produced. | Capital invested.            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Publishing and Bookselling, Periodicals, exclusive of Newspapers, - - - - | 4,000                    | \$7,000,000                  | 12,000,000 vols                      | 4,000,000                    |
| Book Binders, - - - -                                                     | 3,500                    | 500,000                      | 3,000,000 No's                       | 200,000                      |
| Type and Stereotype Founders, - - - -                                     | 700                      | 1,646,930                    |                                      | 800,000                      |
| Engraving, Wood, Steel and Copper, including Designs, - - - -             | 500                      | 426,000                      |                                      | 400,000                      |
| Plate Printing, - - - -                                                   | 500                      | 257,000                      |                                      |                              |
| Newspapers, - - - -                                                       |                          | 400,000                      | 300,000,000 sheets ann'y             | 2,200,000 not includ'g pr'g. |
| Printing, including Newspapers, - - - -                                   | 25,068                   | 6,000,000                    |                                      | 3,000,000                    |
| Paper of all kinds used for printing, - - - -                             | 8,000                    | \$7,126,913                  |                                      | 5,000,000                    |
|                                                                           |                          | 5,000,000                    |                                      |                              |

It appears therefore that the number of persons who are employed in the various arts connected with print-

ing and publishing, is not less than forty-one thousand, and those who are dependent upon these for their support amount to four times that number. The capital invested is about fifteen millions of dollars, and the total production not far short of twenty-seven millions of dollars annually. It is true that all these persons and this capital are not equally interested in the questions we have discussed: yet we conceive that all are more or less concerned, and some, vitally. If there be exceptions, they must be furnished by the publishers of newspapers and magazines. These have indeed no direct interest in the tariff, unless it be that by protecting our manufactures, their materials are cheapened through the influence of home competition. But they have a strong motive of opposition to the proposed law of international copy right, as the resources by which their columns are supplied, would be essentially diminished, if new English publications were placed beyond their reach.

Boston May 7<sup>th</sup> 1842

William Lloyd Garrison

Charles C. Little

Charles Jackson

Amiel Crocker

Samuel Brewster

Chas. F. Bennett

Chas. D. Gould

Chas. S. Kendall

Joshua Lucile

W. H. Conant

J. H. Oving

Olin C. Greenleaf

Charles Stimpson

Wm. Crosby

Edward R. Brouders

Jos. D. Francis

620

Geo. W. Palmer

Saml H Parker

Oliver Ditson

Wm. F. Faneuil

James T. Fields

W. C. Bayne

A. G. Simpson

Benjamin O. Davis

Lorenzo Burge

A. H. Washburn

A. Tompkins

J. B. Murphy

Thos W Foster

A. C. Bagley

L. C. Dean

W. B. Safford

J. S. King

Andrew Allen

Thomas Groom

Ben<sup>n</sup> Spring

J. H. French



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<https://archive.org/details/petitionofhillia00hill>

Oliver Holman

James W. Wilkins

Robert J. Davis

Chas. Boudens Jr

N. H. S. Melan

Chas. H. Pierce

George Loring

Geo. A. Bennett

Eben R. Allen

<sup>James & wife</sup>  
A. C. Learned

James B. Bout

F. S. Sartor

Bradbury Soden & Co



Hamilton Gray  
Oliver Holman

John H. Wilkins  
Wm. Broadless, Ho  
W. H. S. Jordan  
Chas. H. Pierce  
George Loring

These names signed  
on the back by mistake

George A. Bennett  
Eben. H. Allen  
James Loring  
A. C. Leonard  
James B. Dow  
J. S. Saxton  
Bradbury, Loden Ho,

are employed in the various lines conducted with profit, and are placed beyond reach of work

William Traft  
David C. Long  
William D. Levy  
Henry Herrick  
Henry A. Lillie

Jos. L. Buckingham  
Wm. C. Barnes

Chas. A. Wills  
Henry C. Terry  
John V. Roberts  
Jno. D. Fairbanks  
Edward Jordan  
A. W. Thaxter 3?  
John Smith  
Joseph W. Ripley  
Joseph Blake  
Theodore Abbott  
Moses Jaguith  
Joseph Foster  
James W. Bulch



William Curtis  
W. A. Curtis  
William Curtis  
Chas. Curtis.  
J. M. Curtis  
C. D. Sparhawk  
George Campbell  
Chas. Berry  
Benj. F. Hubbard  
Daniel Russell  
Mr. Oshorn  
Timothy Richardson Jr  
Stebbins C. Bliss  
Charles W. Richardson  
Cassander S. Flagg  
George Hoag  
David Beck  
Benjamin Keal  
Benj. F. Martin  
Thomas Orr  
Thomas Townsend  
Thomas Rice

Martimer Snow  
William Mills  
Yannis B. Davis  
North Wales Jones  
John Whitton  
John Berry  
Joseph Greenwood  
Thomas Campbell  
Benj. F. Henry  
Robert West  
Frederic Hoag  
Luther Crane  
William B. Davis  
William Henry  
Thomas Rice Jr.  
Charles Rice  
Oliver C. Hill  
John Jones  
Joseph Foster  
M. Williams



Francis Richards  
H. B. Stockings  
Geo. Fowles  
J. C. Goring  
E. H. Norton  
J. B. Torrey  
John Woodcock  
Rufus Willing  
Nathaniel Goring  
George W. Springfield  
Nathaniel Goring  
Elbridge S. Hooker  
Moses Brown  
Lionel P. Howard  
L. L. Gray  
Sam<sup>l</sup>. Merryfield  
Reuben Esty  
Elias Davis

Franklin Glasier  
Justin E. Smith  
Andrew Masters  
Charles Shaving  
Jonas Childs  
Calvin Spaulding  
D. P. Livingston  
Mr. A. Dunsy  
Nathaniel Littlefield  
B. A. Woodbridge  
George Cox  
W. A. Ayers  
Josiah B. Wentworth  
Geo. W. Cox  
Joseph Brown  
Pliny Lyon  
William P. Lyon  
Solomon P. Lyon  
Henry Green

W. S. Lawrence  
Robert A. Croft  
Robert J. Lushington  
J. R. McLaughlin  
William Simonds  
Wm. A. Parker  
Wm. H. Churchman  
Joseph Palmer  
Henry W. Dutton  
Brown Hurston



Chas. Hickling  
O. C. B. Carter  
Martin Lincoln  
Jas G. Zicknell  
Miss W. White  
George W. Fowle  
G. P. Carter  
John W. Neal  
Henry Holman  
Andrew Gallagher  
A. M. Adams  
E. A. Parbe

William Harris  
Benjamin H. Penhallow.

C. D. Strong  
Frederic M. Grant  
Geo. F. Strong  
Charles Feter  
Andrew G. Clark  
Nicholas Giles  
James H. Little  
B. B. Demmett  
John Hayward.  
William S. Fowler



Mr. Munroe  
Rufus Turkey  
W. P. Lefavour  
Thomas J. Sanborn  
S. H. Sanborn  
John H. Shook  
Charles W. Pennell  
A. Merrill  
Geo. Colman  
A. S. Sawyer  
Grimes & Co. Builders  
Jno. Edwards  
George Rob

J. C. May  
Geo. H. Salisbury  
J. C. Edwards  
Cyrus Davis  
Sam. W. Nichols  
Joseph Steen

Mr. E. Ryther

Levi Long  
S. B. M. G. Cutting  
Benjamin G. Hildreth  
Levi Hurling  
David H. Allen  
David Press  
Jones & Hildreth  
Isaac Pratt  
Geo. W. Britton  
Nathan Hooking  
H. H. Harding  
Brooks & Tyne &

Lewis C. Cramer  
N. B. Williston  
J. F. Tyler  
J. M. Snow  
J. K. Stoddard  
Calvin Tompkins  
A. Haskins  
Arad Cooper  
Nathan Woodcock

North May 7, 1842



Martha Hollingworth  
William Glover  
Francis Skinner  
Lester, Sumner Jr  
William Russell  
Joshua Thwing  
Henry Bryant  
Isaac Thwing  
Josiah Blake  
Samuel Bailey  
Amos Hollingworth  
Zenas Bowen  
Joseph Homer  
Levi Bickford  
Nathl. & Hebard  
John Gibson  
Charles Summels  
Martin Davis.  
Levi R. Struell  
Sergeant Blake  
Gadde C. Howes  
Allen C. Curtis  
E. A. Curtis  
William Curtis  
Chas. Curtis.  
J. M. Curtis

James E. Davis  
Horace G. Rodgers  
Nath. Hill  
E. P. Tilton  
Stephen Bond  
Lester Lyon  
Hosea G. Lyon  
John Biddle

Dorchester & Milton

Martimer Lyon  
William Mills  
Yonnis B. Davis  
Nathl. Wales Jones  
Lester Davis



James Byrne  
John Dolan  
William Gandy  
Elyah Mathew  
James Sullivan  
James Buckley  
William Gandy  
No. 101 St. James  
H. W. Road  
Orton & Co.  
Benton & Gairfield  
John Clark  
Joseph Krock  
James Rice  
Charles Benton  
E. S. May  
Thomas Moran  
David May  
Geo. Doolittle

James Byrne  
John Dolan  
William Bishop  
Charles Bennett  
Thomas Bishop

J. Sedgwick  
Charles Wm. Allen  
John Gosselle  
John Root  
Elias Watson  
Samuel Hilly  
Owen & Hurlbut  
J. Wilson  
John Quaintance  
James Williams  
John Leonard  
James Kennedy  
Michael Corcoran  
James King  
John Torglund  
J. T. Merrill & Co.  
Calvin Prescott

Boston May 7. 1842



John Dunham  
Geo E. Story.  
Mr. John Brown  
Edwin B Carter  
Asa E. Carter  
Asa Wentworth  
Elisha Edwards.  
O. H. Star  
Walter Clapp  
D. E. Sykes.  
Moses Booley  
Jos. I. Dolbeare  
E. A. Manning  
Wm D Manning

Adam Lindsay Jr  
William Lindsay  
Cha. Aldridge  
E. Aldridge  
Thos. Miller

William French  
James M. Stuart  
Wm. Lagden  
Henry E. Wampsted  
L. D. Grosvenor  
Clara Smith  
Benja H. Muzzey  
Chas. Woodworth Jr  
V. B. Bates  
Charles Dillaby  
Dwight D. Miller  
Sanford B. Lorian  
William P. Cook  
Jesse M. Robie.  
William Cochran  
Ezra Gibbs  
Petey Peckles  
D. J. Woodward  
Thomas S. Chapin  
A. Hubbard

Wm. Wood



Mark Rutledge  
Samuel A. Hebard  
Zovias Armstrong  
Wm. Manning  
Phineas Larkin  
Geo. Beiriel  
Lewis Belward  
Charles Judd  
Joseph C. Sutts  
Ch. Elliott  
Charles D. Smith

are employed in the various arts connected with printing were placed beyond their reach.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Wm. Lyon & Co.           | John Crease      |
| H. H. Little & Co.       | Geo. Sumner      |
| William Hype             | Chas. Day        |
| O. L. Sanborn            | Jonas L. Thomas. |
| N. A. Foster             | Edward Whitmore  |
| J. L. Loring             | S. H. Colerworth |
| J. L. Welch              | Stephen Potter   |
| Charles Waterhouse & Co. | Robert L. Hayes  |
| J. S. West               |                  |

Wm. H. H. H.



John B. Cunningham.  
Charles Rice  
B. B. Dodge

George W. Appleton  
M. W. K.  
Samuel H. Hayward  
Wm. Parsons  
Warren S. Beal  
Joseph McIntire  
Geo. B. Watson  
F. Blake Jr.  
Wm. Madigan.  
Joseph Mansfield  
W. A. Bailey  
Wm. C. A.  
Isaac W. May.

H. W. Thurgau  
Gilman Merrill.  
Parker Emerson, Jr.  
Sidney S. Whitney  
John Haddon

James E. Kerr  
James W. C. Woodward  
Charles Bly.  
E. Marchant

James Whitworth  
P. Corant.  
Henry Wise.  
Benj. F. Bond  
Geo. A. Langford.  
C. W. G. Mansfield  
Wm. G. Tyler

M. J. Gleason.  
W. L. Hunkett  
John E. Ryan  
John T. Desmond  
John Clark Ryn  
Samuel Shattuck



Harper & Brothers, New York.

|                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| White & Sheffield        | do       |
| Elliot, Burnap & Babcock | do       |
| J. W. Benedict           | do       |
| David Holt & Co.         | do       |
| Morris & Sons            | Mapa.    |
| John Campbell            | New York |
| H. Kiefer & Son          | (do)     |
| G. Sherr                 | do       |
| Baker & Parks            | '        |
| Cavill & Co.             | do       |
| S. Kingsley              | do       |
| Wm. H. H. H.             | do       |
| G. Woodford              | do       |
| Art. J. Wheeler          | do       |
| Jones W. Child           | do       |
| Geo. Cook                |          |
| Chas. Co.                | do       |
| J. W. Meighan & Co.      | do       |
| Rott & Son               | do       |
| Henry D. Turner          | do       |

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| R. R. Greer                        |          |
| <u>Chas. S. Francis</u> <u>Hos</u> | New York |
| P. W. Tenney                       | New York |
| He. & S. Raynor                    | New York |
| John Leeson                        | do.      |
| Nasis & Cornish                    | do       |
| J. Trilsky                         | do       |
| S. D. & W. Noble                   | do       |

Nathur Smith & Co  
 Chaney Ogden  
 Stephen Thorne  
 John Delaney  
 William Gandy  
 Elijah Mathews  
 Daniel Sullivan  
 James Buckley

Thatcher & Ingersoll  
 J. Sedgwick & Co  
 Charles M. Allen  
 John Gamble  
 John Dodge



Ephraim C. Davis  
J. H. Miller  
Wm. H. Knight  
Wm. H. Knight

J. C. Manning  
John D. Babbitt  
Wm. H. Knight

W. A. Curtis.

A. W. Robbins.

P. A. Ramsay

Edm. Sanford

Bernard Witt

Stephen S. Thompson

Alvan B. Hasty

G. J. A. Lundy

F. W. Kelley.

Geo. Cook.

George W. Pease

Wm. H. Knight

John Putnam

William H. Perley

Thos B. Furneaux

James Cutler

Leop. Holmes

Edward Goodwin

Frederick Bruce

Horatio W. Baker

Joel R. Bishop

Moses A. Dow

Joseph R. Warren,

James Coffin

W. Church

Geo. H. Brigham

Horace Knapp

John A. Wreglesworth

Daniel Hobbs

Edward Curtis

James S. Caswell

Thomas Manly

Charles L. Tirrell

B. F. Allen

C. B. Phelps.

Robert. May

Henry H. Hobart.

James Shannon

William A. Hall

Peter Low

And. Hutchison

William J. Swan

Joseph G. Torrey

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Edward Lambert

Leonard Jackson

William W. Clapp.

Charles W. Clapp.

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Dana Murphy



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